(a) the Central assistance demanded vis-a-vis given to Orissa for implementing various agricultural schemes in the State during the year 1988-89;

(b) whether Government have any proposal to consider special assistance or grant for tribal areas of Orissa; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) The outlay for development of agriculture in Orissa during 1988-89 as approved in the joint meeting of the Dy. Chairman, Planning Commission and the Chief Minister of Orissa was Rs. 5826.00 lakhs as against Rs. 6820.15 lakhs proposed by the Orissa Government in their draft Annual Plan, 1988-89.

(b) and (c) It is proposed to provide Rs. 155.75 lakhs as special Central assistance for agriculture and allied activity in tribal areas during 1988-89 out of the total allocation of Rs. 2261 lakh made to Orissa Government by way of Special Central assistance. Some of the schemes; commerical crops in tribal cultivator's field, high-yielding varieties programme, training of tribals in different fields of agriculture and horticulture, assistance to tribals for cultivation of land restored to them, assistance to dairy and poultry cooperative societies, assistance to tribal families for pisciculture, etc.

Rural roads in Orissa

2128. KUMARI SUSHILA TIRIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages linked with pucca roads in Orissa;

(b) the schemes framed under the 20 Point Programme to eliminate poverty among the rural farmers and labourers in the State; and

(c) the results achieved so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARI): (a) 8247 villages are likely to have been connected with pucca roads in Orissa by 31-3-1988.

(b) The major poverty alleviation programmes included in the 20 Point Programme and being implemented in the State are: Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP); National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP).

(c) The number of families assisted under IRDP and mandays employment generated under NREP and RLEGP in Orissa since the beginning of the Sixth Plan upto March, 1988 are as under:-

Units	Achievement
IRDP No. of beneficiaries assisted	16.056
NREP Employment generated (lakh mandays)	1535.37
RLEGP Employment generated (lakh mandays)	556.86

Development of new species of fish

2129. SHRI BASUDEB MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the answer to Starred Question 448 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 25th March, 1988 and state;

(a) whether Biological Science School, Madurai, Kamaraja University have also successfully developed Monosex, Sterile and Transgine form of fish in the country;

(b) if so, what is the difference between ordinary fish and the newly developed fish; and

(c) what steps Government have taken to develop fisheries in the coun-

try and what type of incentives are being given to fishermen and fish farmers for increasing fish production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The monosex fish obtained either through selection or through sex-reversal (transgenic) and sterile fish, when stocked in ponds selectively, cannot breed. The sterile and monosex male fish grow faster than the normal fish.

(c) Some of the important Central/Centrally Sponsored Schemes sanctioned by the Government alongwith the incentives given to fishermen and fish farmers for increasing fish production, are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Scheme	Incentives given to fishermen/fish farmers
(i) Development of Aquaculture-Fish Farmers' Development Agencies (FFDAS).	The fish farmers are given 25% subsidy for reclamation of tanks and ponds and first year inputs subject to a ceiling of Rs. 5,000/- per ha. The Scheduled Tribe fish farmers in Tribal areas are provided with 50% subsidy on the above items subject to a ceiling of Rs. 10,000/- per ha. The fish farmers are imparted training in fish farming with a stipend of Rs. 15/- per day per trainee during the training period.
(ii) Infrastructure Development for Fish Seed Production.	Quality fish seed produced in the Government hatcheries are supplied to fish farmers for taking up fish farming in tanks and ponds.
(iii) Brackishwater Fish Farming.	For promoting brackishwater fish/prawn farming in selected states, subsidy is given @ 25% of the capital cost and total cost of inputs for the first crop upto a limit of Rs. 30,000/- per ha.
(iv) Motorisation of Traditional Craft.	For upgrading the technology of traditional craft, the Central Government is sharing with the State Governments 50% of Rs. 15,000/- as the cost per craft. The remaining 50% of the cost is tied up as Bank loan to be obtained by fishermen from Commercial Banks.
(v) Beach Landing Craft.	50% of the cost of the craft is provided as subsidy by the Government in selected Maritime States.

Development of housing by private colonisers in the National Capital region area

2130. SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government favour development of housing by private colonisers in the National Capital Region, as is being done under licences issued by the Haryana Government in Gurgaon;

(b) what are the terms on which the Haryana Government have issued licences to private colonisers for development of DLF Qutab Enclave, South City and which provisions of these licences ensure that citizens intending to build houses in such areas of National Capital Region are not fleeced by private colonisers; and